

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

ROBERTA FELIZ, Individually, and on
Behalf of All Others Similarly Situated,

Plaintiff,
-against-

RECREONICS, INC.,

Defendant.

USDC SDNY
DOCUMENT
ELECTRONICALLY FILED
DOC #: _____
DATE FILED: 8/12/2022

Case No.: 1:22-CV-03979-VEC

CONSENT DECREE

1. This Consent Decree is entered into as of the Effective Date, as defined below in Paragraph 10, by and between the following parties: Plaintiff, ROBERTA FELIZ (“Plaintiff”), and Defendant, RECREONICS, INC., (“Defendant”). Plaintiff and Defendant shall hereinafter be collectively referred to as, the “Parties” for the purposes and on the terms specified herein.

RECITALS

2. Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (“ADA”), 42 U.S.C. §§ 12181-12189 (“ADA”) and its implementing regulation, 28 C.F.R. pt. 36, prohibit discrimination on the basis of disability in the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, and accommodations by any private entity that owns, leases (or leases to), or operates any place of public accommodation. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(a); 28 C.F.R. § 36.201(a).

3. Plaintiff filed this lawsuit in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York entitled *Roberta Feliz, Individually, and on Behalf of All Others Similarly Situated v. Recreonics, Inc.* (Docket No. 1:22-cv-03979-VEC) (the “Action”). The Plaintiff alleged that

Defendant's website: <https://Recreonics.com/> (the "Website"), is not fully accessible to individuals with disabilities in violation of Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 ("ADA"), and the New York City Human Rights Law ("NYCHRL").

4. Defendant expressly denies that the Website violates any federal, state or local law, including the ADA, NYSHRL, and the NYCHRL, and any other wrongdoing or liability whatsoever. By entry into this Consent Decree, Defendant does not admit any wrongdoing.

5. This Consent Decree resolves, settles, and compromises all issues between the Parties in the Action.

6. This Consent Decree is entered into by the Plaintiff, individually.

JURISDICTION

7. Plaintiff alleges that Defendant is a private entity that owns and/or operates the Website which is available through the internet to personal computers, laptops, mobile devices, tablets, and other similar technology. Plaintiff contends that Defendant's Website is a service, privilege, or advantage of the Defendant's physical location, thus rendering it a public accommodation subject to Title III of the ADA. 42 U.S.C. §12181(7); 12182(a). Defendant denies that its Website is a public accommodation or a place of public accommodation or is otherwise subject to Title III of the ADA.

8. This Court has jurisdiction over this action under 28 U.S.C. § 1331, and 42 U.S.C. § 12188. The Parties agree that for purposes of the Action and this Consent Decree venue is appropriate.

AGREED RESOLUTION

9. Plaintiff and Defendant agree that it is in the Parties' best interest to resolve the Action on mutually agreeable terms without further litigation. Accordingly, the Parties agree

to the entry of this Consent Decree without trial or further adjudication of any issues of fact or law raised in Plaintiff's Complaint. In resolution of this action, the Parties hereby AGREE to the following:

DEFINITIONS

10. Effective Date means the date on which this Consent Decree is entered on the Court's Docket Sheet following approval by the Court.

11. Reasonable Efforts means, with respect to a given goal or obligation, the efforts that a reasonable person or entity in Defendant's position would use to achieve that goal or obligation. Any disagreement by the Parties as to whether Defendant has used Reasonable Efforts as provided for under this Consent Decree shall be subject to the dispute resolution procedures set forth in paragraphs 16 through 22 of this Consent Decree. Reasonable Efforts shall be interpreted so as to not require Defendant to undertake efforts whose cost, difficulty or impact on Defendant's Website could constitute an undue burden, as defined in Title III of the ADA but as applied solely to Defendant's Website - as though they are collectively a standalone business entity, or which could result in a fundamental alteration in the manner in which Defendant operates its Website - or the primary functions related thereto, or which could result in a loss of revenue or traffic on its Website related operations.

TERM

12. The term of this Consent Decree shall commence as of the Effective Date and remain in effect for the earlier of: (1) twenty-four (24) months from the Effective Date; or (2) the date, if any, that the regulations are adopted in the Department of Justice's anticipated proposed regulations for websites under Title III of the ADA.

GENERAL NONDISCRIMINATION REQUIREMENTS

13. Pursuant to the terms of this Consent Decree, Defendant:

- a. Shall not deny persons with a disability (as defined under the ADA), including the Plaintiff, the opportunity to participate in and benefit from the goods, services, privileges, advantages, and accommodations through the Website as set forth herein. 42 U.S.C. §12182(b)(1)(A)(i); 28 C.F.R. § 36.202(a);
- b. Shall use Reasonable Efforts to provide persons with a disability (as defined under the ADA), including the Plaintiff, an equal opportunity to participate in or benefit from the goods, services, privileges, advantages, and accommodations provided through the Website as set forth herein. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(ii); 28 C.F.R. § 36.202(b); and
- c. Shall use Reasonable Efforts to ensure that persons with a disability (as defined under the ADA), including the Plaintiff, are not excluded, denied services, segregated, or otherwise treated differently because of the absence of auxiliary aids and services, through the Website as set forth herein. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(iii); 28 C.F.R. § 36.303.

COMPLIANCE WITH TITLE III OF THE ADA

14. Web Accessibility Conformance Timeline: Defendant shall ensure full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, privileges, advantages, and accommodations provided by and through the Website according to the following timeline and requirements provided that the following dates will be extended in the instance that the Department of Justice releases regulations

for websites under Title III of the ADA while this Consent Decree is in effect and which contain compliance dates and/or deadlines further in the future than the dates set forth herein:

- a. Within twenty-four (24) months of the Effective Date, the Defendant shall ensure that the Website, if in existence, substantially conforms to the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines 2.1 Level A and AA Success Criteria ("WCAG 2.1 AA") in such a manner so that the Website will be accessible to persons with disabilities as set forth in Paragraph 20 below.
- b. Defendant shall not be responsible for ensuring that third party content or plug-ins whose coding is not solely controlled by Defendant but are otherwise located on the Website or linked to from the Website, are accessible or otherwise conform to WCAG 2.1 AA.

SPECIFIC RELIEF TO PLAINTIFF

15. Specific Relief: The Plaintiff and the Defendant have agreed to settle all matters relating to costs, damages, attorneys' fees, experts' fees, other financial matters, relating to any alleged inaccessibility of the Website through a separate agreement (the "Settlement Agreement") which is not incorporated into this Consent Decree.

PROCEDURES IN THE EVENT OF DISPUTES

16. The procedures set forth in Paragraphs 17 through 19 must be exhausted in the event that (i) Plaintiff alleges that Defendant has failed to meet its obligations pursuant to this Consent Decree or (ii) Defendant alleges that there is a criteria of WCAG 2.1 AA with which it cannot substantially comply as set forth herein. There will be no breach of this Consent Decree by Defendant in connection with such allegations until the following procedures have been exhausted.

17. If a party believes that the other party hereto has not complied in all material respects with any provision of the Consent Decree, that party shall provide the other party with written notice of non-compliance containing the following information: (i) the alleged act of non-compliance; (ii) a reference to the specific provision(s) of the Consent Decree that is not being complied with in all material respects; (iii) a statement of the remedial action sought by the initiating party; and (iv) a reasonably detailed statement of the specific facts, circumstances and legal argument supporting the position of the initiating party. Plaintiff will notify Defendant in writing after the dates for compliance set forth herein if Plaintiff believes that the Website is in any way not compliant with this Consent Decree. Defendant will notify Plaintiff in writing if it believes there is a criteria of this Consent Decree with which it cannot substantially comply hereunder. All notifications must include reasonable detail and shall be made in the manner set forth in Paragraph 22.

18. Within sixty (60) days of either Party receiving notice as described in Paragraph 17, the other Party will respond in writing to the notice. Within fifteen (15) days of receipt of the response, the Parties will meet by telephone, or in person, in an attempt to informally resolve the issue.

19. If the issue remains unresolved within thirty (30) days of the meeting referenced in Paragraph 18, the Parties will each have an additional thirty (30) days to select an expert and the two experts will mutually select an independent accessibility consultant with substantial experience in accessible website design who will evaluate the particular item(s) raised based on whether a person, who has a disability and uses screen reader software and has average screen reader competency (“person with a Visual Impairment who has average screen reader competency”), can adequately utilize the Website.

20. There will be no breach of this Consent Decree unless (a) the independent accessibility consultant determines that a particular item(s) cannot be accomplished by a person with a disability who has average screen reader competency using a prominent commercially available screen reader such as Jaws, Voiceover, or NVDA in combination with one of the following browsers (in versions of which that are currently supported by their publishers): Internet Explorer, Firefox, Safari and Chrome; and (b) Defendant fails to remedy the issue using Reasonable Efforts within a reasonable period of time of not less than ninety (90) days of receiving the accessibility consultant's opinion. If the accessibility consultant believes that a reasonable time using Reasonable Efforts to remedy the items found not to be usable is longer than ninety (90) days, then the Parties may agree on a longer time period without leave of Court so long as the extension is documented in writing and executed by the Parties to this Agreement or their respective counsel. If the accessibility consultant finds that a particular item found not to be usable cannot be remedied using Reasonable Efforts, Defendant shall not be obligated to remedy that item.

21. Any of the time periods set forth in Paragraphs 17 through 19 may be extended by mutual agreement of the Parties.

22. Any notice or communication required or permitted to be given to the Parties hereunder shall be given in writing by e-mail and by overnight express mail or United States first class mail, addressed as follows:

For Plaintiff:

Edward Y. Kroub, Esq.
Mizrahi Kroub LLP
200 Vesey Street, 24th Floor/Mailroom
New York, New York 10281
Tel: (212) 595-6200
EKroub@MizrahiKroub.com

For Defendant:

Joseph J. DiPalma, Esq.
Jackson Lewis P.C.
44 South Broadway, 14th Floor
White Plains, New York 10601
Tel: (914) 872-6920
Joseph.DiPalma@JacksonLewis.com

MODIFICATION

23. No modification of this Consent Decree shall be effective unless in writing and signed by authorized representatives of all Parties.

ENFORCEMENT AND OTHER PROVISIONS

24. The interpretation and enforcement of this Consent Decree shall be governed by the laws of the State of New York.

25. This Consent Decree contains the entire agreement of the Plaintiff and the Defendant concerning the subject matter described in Paragraph 3, other than the terms of the Settlement Agreement, and no other statement, promise, or agreement, either written or oral, made by any party or agent of any party, that is not contained in this Consent Decree, and concerns the subject matter described in Paragraph 3, shall be enforceable, other than the Settlement Agreement.

26. If any provision of this Consent Decree is determined to be invalid, unenforceable, or otherwise contrary to applicable law, such provision shall be deemed restated to reflect as nearly as possible and to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law its original intent and shall not, in any event, affect any other provisions, all of which shall remain valid and enforceable to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law.

PERSONS BOUND AND INTENDED THIRD-PARTY BENEFICIARIES

27. The Parties to this Consent Decree expressly intend and agree that this Consent Decree shall inure to the benefit of all persons with vision disabilities as defined by the

ADA, indicating those who utilize a screen reader to access the Website, which disabled persons shall constitute third-party beneficiaries to this Consent Decree.

28. The signatories represent that they have the authority to bind the respective parties, Plaintiff and Defendant to this Consent Decree.

CONSENT DECREE HAS BEEN READ

29. Consent Decree has been carefully read by each of the Parties, and its contents are known and understood by each of the Parties. This Consent Decree is signed freely by each party executing it. The Parties each had an opportunity to consult with their counsel prior to executing the Consent Decree.

ROBERTA FELIZ

Dated: 8/3/22

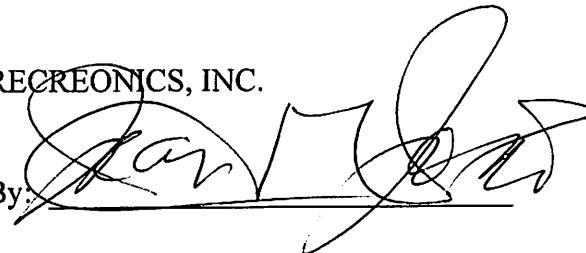
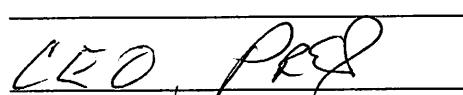
By: 
Roberta Feliz

Dated: 7/27/22

RECREONICS, INC.

By:

Its:

COURT APPROVAL, ADOPTION, AND ENTRY OF THE CONSENT DECREE

THE COURT, HAVING CONSIDERED the pleadings, law, underlying facts and having reviewed this proposed Consent Decree,

FINDS AS FOLLOWS:

- 1) This Court has personal jurisdiction over Plaintiff and Defendant for the purposes of this lawsuit pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331;
- 2) The provisions of this Consent Decree shall be binding upon the Parties;
- 3) Entry of this Consent Decree is in the public interest;
- 4) This Consent Decree is for settlement purposes only and does not constitute an admission by Defendant of any of the allegations contained in the Complaint or any other pleading in this lawsuit, nor does it constitute any finding of liability against Defendant;
- 5) The Plaintiff is acting as a private attorney general in bringing this lawsuit and enforcing the ADA; and
- 6) This Consent Decree shall be deemed as adjudicating, once and for all, the merits of each and every claim, matter, and issue that was alleged, or could have been alleged by Plaintiff based on, or arising out of, or in connection with, the allegations in the Complaint.

NOW THEREFORE, the Court approves the Consent Decree and in doing so specifically adopts it and makes it an Order of the Court.

DONE AND ORDERED in Chambers at _____ this 12 day of August, 2022.



UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
Valerie Caproni

cc: Counsel of record via CM/ECF

The Court is not retaining jurisdiction to enforce this contract. While denominated as a "consent decree" in a case brought as a putative class action, this is merely a contract between two parties. Per the Court's Individual Practices, the Court will not retain jurisdiction unless the entire contract is on the record and, as paragraph 25 suggests, there is clearly an element of this agreement that is not being placed on the record. The Court takes no position on whether all persons with vision disabilities are, in fact, third party beneficiaries of this contract such that anyone other than the parties to the contract could enforce it.